WESTERN RECORDER.

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Communications.

For the Western Recorder.

"SAID I TO MYSELF."

MR. EDITOR—As there are many, (some of whom may be among your readers), who are experiencing difficulties and dangers similar to those which have fallen to my lot, you may do some good friend a favour, perhaps, by publishing the following debate, which I had with myself; and may the deliberations of the doubting terminate in the same thorough conviction, and radical reformation, which has resulted in my own case.

For some years I had observed, with equal horror and disgust, the desolating progress of intemperance; but viewed the evil, enormous as it was, necessary, from the very absurd idea, that the "prudent use" of intoxicating liquors was often highly important. I was not aware that the accumulated horrors of intemperance were the natural effect of a *pernicious fashion*, a fashion which had the countenance of my example.

About two years since, I glanced my eye over an article in a newspaper, which advanced the sentiment, that *entire abstinence* is the only antidote to intemperance. I smiled, and threw down the paper. Strange, said I, how chimerical! What, shall all men abstain from the use of food, because some men are gluttons? Not long after, the combined influence of philanthropists was solicited by the Society for the Promotion of Temperance. The condition of membership was an engagement of entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors—unless prescribed as a medicine. Most heartily did I wish them success in their main design; but the *plan*, the *method*, I did not approve, and did not intend to comply. Yet the end proposed was so desirable, I reconsidered. For myself, said I, there is no necessity of such an obligation. *I* am *temperate:* I have not in ten years drank two gallons. They dont get my name. But who are these men that request my co-operation? They are the worthiest of men, struggling against the overwhelming tide of corruption that is deluging the land. How do the intemperate view their efforts? With abhorrence. Who, then, as the community divide—who will be your friends? Who will claim you as patron of their cause? Are you not arranging yourself in the opposition? This was a hard question: But something whispered, "*A little good cheer occasionally*, to revive the spirits. I may want the social glass." I *may want!* There, said I to myself, is the *secret:* You *love* the poison; and your appetite furnishes all your objections to the plans and methods. What! I love *brandy, rum, whiskey?* No; but the *scheme* is ill-concerted, and impracticable. Men will never resist the enticements of the cup. True, if all, like you, refuse the plan of security. Well, then, if you dislike the one proposed, produce a better as a substitute. Indeed, I do not know what plan can be devised; for it is clear, that if men continue to drink, they will become drunkards; that is, many of them will. What, then, must we despair? Must we continue to see our loveliest friends murdered by this monstrous assassin; or shall they be transformed into tigers, monkies or swine, by this Circean draught? But *you*, why do you hesitate to give your *name?* The test of a principle is its effect. Should it be adopted by all, what would it be?—The happiest of all results. Then is it not the duty of *all* to adopt the resolution in question? I do not choose to *bind myself.* Bind yourself! It is not desired that you assume any new obligation; only that you recognise the obligations already imposed by the laws of humanity and self-preservation. Yes, you are in personal danger. I! All my appetites are under my control: I was never even suspected of intoxication. True; but how are the incurable habits and the insatiable thirst of the inebriate formed? By the very practices you refuse to abandon. No; there are few more safe. My yea is yea; my indulgence moderate. But the appetite you now so easily control, may by habit become irresistible, before you are aware. Will you allow the most perfidious enemy to occupy a fortress within your own confines, merely because you imagine yourself able to hold him in check, and to restrain his depredations? Your security will invite the vigilance of the insidious foe.—Many, in precisely your situation, have been surprised, and led into the most infamous servitude; and are *you safe?* So tho't —— ——. You have grieved at the recital of his history. He should now have been one of the first men in New-England; but he loved brandy—and he is dead. The town of ———, in New-England, will furnish a tale which should not only make every ear tingle, but induce every good man to inquire of himself what he is doing. It should break that spell of madness, which has on this subject so long and so strangely held the community. That town had long been blessed with a pure gospel; was known far and wide to have been highly favoured with spiritual mercies. But the epidemic, *rum*-insanity, has also generally prevailed—infecting some indeed slightly; but with many it has been *mortal*, to *more* than the *body*. For the last twenty-five years, the miserable victims have been numerous; and shall it be said, it is a fact, that * * * * * * * * * have been within the sacred inclosure; and some inebriates of the second degree have remained there till death has performed a task grateful to all the connexions of his victim.

A section of the same town, containing about two hundred inhabitants, affords a still more pointed reproof to men of your practice, who think they may drink a little.—Three-fourths of that population, a few years since, were considered pious, even including children. Now, scarcely can it be said with truth, that * * * * * * * * *. Now, said I to myself, these are facts, and *where* are *you?* Not in that abandoned throng; but surely in the same road; for you plead for the same indulgence. Capt. O. was a man, stable, intelligent, a pillar in the church and above suspicion. He was of opinion that a little indulgence would do no harm. His friends apprehended no danger. But their wisdom came too late. The lost man sees his folly; but says it is *impossible* to control the drunkard's thirst. Who then may venture when the *strong men* are thus disgracefully vanquished? "But there is always danger; we cannot avoid it." Not entirely: Yet do you find the greatest safety in a wanton exposure to the contagion? "Is it not better not to promise, than promise and not perform?" If indeed you are *too civil* to all but your conscience, to resist the solicitations of mistaken kindness, or the demands of appetite, your assistance is not desired. That noble cause has already suffered too much from the friendship of such as return like the swine that was washed. Those only are desired, whose resolution in a good cause is unchangeable. "Be it so: I drink no more intoxicating liquor." I have been floating in security, just above the rapids. My companions, a little more adventurous, have one after another been hurried away to the cataract, and precipitated into the abyss. Such, sir, has been my experience. The illustrations produced in the debate are matters of fact—which *spoke* to me. Would they might speak to others, and produce a hostility irreconcilable against that fell destroyer, as in the case of your friend,

A RECHABITE—OF N. Y.

P. S.—The facts alluded to in this communication may by some be thought such as should be suppressed; and I would indeed say—Tell it not in Gath. But it is already reported there; and the daughters of the Philistines have triumphed. The contagion is still spreading; and the good man still puts the murderous cup to the lips of his friend, with the assurance that it will do him no harm!

For the Western Recorder.

UNIVERSALISM, *No. III.*

MR. EDITOR—It is palpably evident, that the punishment denounced against the wicked in the bible, is not merely disciplinary, or designed for their good, from the terms which are used to express it. Thus it is said—"Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to *destruction;* and many there be which go in thereat." "What is a man advantaged, if he should gain the whole world, and *lose* himself, or be *cast away.*" "Those that thou gavest me, I have kept; and none of them is *lost* but the son of *perdition.*" "And if our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are *lost.*" "They that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in *destruction* and *perdition.*" "Denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves *swift destruction.*" "These speak evil of the things that they know not, and shall *utterly perish* in their *own corruption.*" "That which beareth thorns and briers is *rejected*, whose *end* is to be *burned.*" "He that being often reproved, and hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be *destroyed*, and that *without remedy.*"

Now, Mr. Editor, could it with the least propriety or semblance of truth, be said of a kind and skilful physician, who using every effort to cure and save his patients, and whose knowledge, power and compassion is such, that he will not, cannot fail to effect their cure, their perfect recovery—that he is destroying them, sending them into perdition; that his applications will be the means of their destruction; and that in consequence thereof, they will *utterly perish*, be *lost*, *cast away*, and be *rejected;* that his applications will *destroy* them *beyond remedy?* Such a statement of their case would be absolutely false. Nothing could be more directly contrary to the truth. Equally false are the above cited texts of scripture, if all punishment be disciplinary. But admitting their genuineness, the conclusion which legitimately follows is, that they express a real vindictive punishment, i. e. a punishment intended to support the dignity and authority of the divine law and government, without any view to the good of the sinner whatever.

Universalists may say, as they have said, that "these terms *destroyed*, *cast away*, *rejected*, *lost*, &c. allude to their *characters as sinners.*" The absurdity of this method of interpreting these passages will be seen at once, by practically applying it. Thus—Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to the *destruction* of your *characters as sinners*, and many there be which go in thereat. What is a man advantaged, if he should gain the whole world, and *lose* his *character as a sinner*, and have his *character as a sinner cast away*, and thus become a *saint.* Those that thou gavest me have I kept, and none of them have *lost* their *characters as sinners*, but Judas, the son of perdition. They that *deny* the Lord that bought them, bring upon their *characters as sinners swift destruction.* Foolish and *hurtful lusts* drown men's *characters as sinners*, in *perdition* and *destruction.* He that is often reproved and hardeneth his neck, shall *suddenly* have his *character as a sinner destroyed*, and that *without remedy.* Hence, the greater the sinner, the better—the sooner made a saint—the sooner fitted for heaven. Universalism is surely one of the greatest and most scandalous burlesques on the bible, that has ever been invented by men or devils.

Your's, &c. PHILO BIBLIOS.

For the Western Recorder.

"To the law and to the testimony: If they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them."—*Isa.* viii, 20.

The holy scriptures are truth itself, and they are a standard to which we may bring all our religious opinions, and try and prove them; and if they will not abide this test, they ought to be rejected. If the bible were read more, and other books less, it would be well. The teacher of religion draws his richest supplies from the scriptures, and they are seed which he will sow far and wide; and every man who is concerned for the salvation of his soul will search the scriptures diligently. They are a fountain of living waters, to which we may continually resort. They are gold, without mixture, bearing an impress which no human wisdom can imitate.

This is the field, where hidden lies
The pearl of price unknown.

The commandment is a lamp, and the law is a light. Every word of God is pure. "My words are spirit, and they are life." The scriptures are able to make us wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus; and this is infinitely the highest and most valuable of all wisdom. The fear of the Lord, that is wisdom. He who obtains the salvation of his soul, obtains all things, and is truly wise. He who loses his soul, loses all things, and is in the highest sense a "fool." The style of the scriptures is, in some places, inimitably sublime and elevated; in others, as inimitably plain and simple; and in every part, they speak as no uninspired man can speak; and those sermons and prayers, which, other things being equal, contain most scripture language, are always the best. "Blessed is he that keepeth the sayings of the prophecy of this book."

'Tis a broad land of wealth unknown,
Where springs of life arise;
Seeds of immortal bliss are sown;
And hidden glory lies. D. 1.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Extract from the Journal of Mr. King, in the Missionary Herald for November.

Mr. King, on his arrival at Constantinople, found that the military order of Janizaries had just been abolished, and that thousands of them had been slain. After stating the principal facts in his journal, Mr. King remarks:—

By three great evils Constantinople is often disquieted—the *plague*, the *fire*, and the *sword.* There had been several instances of the plague just before my arrival; and five or six days after my departure, I was informed by letters, that 200 a day were carried off by it. The fear of it was manifest while I was there, from the continual care that was taken by the Franks to avoid touching those who passed them in the streets. The sword was making its ravages, and a stillness reigned in the streets of Byzantium as if half its inhabitants were slain. And since my departure, several thousand houses have been destroyed by the flames. Thus the Almighty visits with his judgments the fair city, which, like Rome, is said to stand on seven hills.

I viewed it from the tower of Pera, but could not trace with my eye the seven hills mentioned. The prospect from the tower is enchanting. Hills and valies, covered with the habitations of 600,000 souls; the mighty domes and lofty minarets of the mosques; the palace of the sultan, encircled with gardens, beautiful as Eden; the waters of the Bosphorus, and the sea of Marmora, dividing the continents of Europe and Asia, and whitened with sails; and lofty mountains, among which is Olympus, with everlasting snows upon his hoary head; all combine to present a view perhaps unequalled for beauty and grandeur in any part of the world.

According to the estimate given me by a very intelligent Greek at Constantinople, it contains about the number of inhabitants above mentioned. Of these, 60,000 are Greeks, 100,000 Armenians, and 20,000 Jews. The Greeks have 48 churches. There may be from 300 to 400 Turkish mosques.

During my stay in the city, I visited the patriarch of Constantinople, and the patriarch of Jerusalem, who resides there; conversed with several of the priests, and visited in several Greek families, among whom I met with the same kind reception, as among the Greeks in Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Asia Minor.

Ten or twelve days before my arrival, the patriarch of Constantinople received, as I was told, an order from the Porte to command the people under his care not to have any intercourse with the Franks.

As the order of Janizaries was abolished, I could not avail myself of the guard which strangers had before been accustomed to have, in walking about the city. With a native christian for a guide, I visited the principal bazars of Byzantium, the Hippodrome, and the Burnt-Pillar, passed by the mosque of St. Sophia, the Sublime Porte, and the Divan, without receiving the slightest insult. Great stillness reigned throughout the city, though armed men and soldiers were marching in every direction. Before the Grand Seignor's palace I saw several bodies of Janizaries, who had just been beheaded. At the present time, no stranger is permitted to enter the mosque of St. Sophia, which I was very desirous of seeing.

After visiting Byzantium, I took a boat and rowed up the Bosphorus, till I came in sight of the Black Sea. On each side of the Bosphorus, are numerous villages, inhabited by Turks and Christians. Those on the European side most attracted my attention. Booyookdereh, which is two hours and forty minutes from Constantinople, is one of the most beautiful. Here reside most of the foreign ambassadors. At Thérapia, where the French ambassador resides, were pointed out to me the beautiful seats of the celebrated Ipsilanti and Mavrocordati.

The fine pure air, which filled the sails of merchant ships passing up and down the channel; boats rowing in different directions; flocks of birds resting on the waters, or skimming along the surface; hills interspersed with villages and gardens; country seats of the rich, with the more splendid palaces of sultans and sultanas; formed a scene truly beautiful. The pleasure of contemplating it was, however, now and then interrupted by seeing the dead body of a Janizary floating along, which reminded me of the infatuated capital, where I arrived by the help of the oar and the strong current, in one hour and a half from Booyookdereh.

From Constantinople I took passage on board an English merchant ship for Smyrna. I left the city of confusion, plague, and death, without a single regret. It was half past 5 P. M. when we got under weigh, and a fair strong breeze, together with the current, carried us swiftly down the sea of Marmora. Thus happily, said I, when death comes, may I be wafted from this world, which seems so beautiful, but which is the residence of sin and sorrow. After passing the Seven Towers, I sat down on the stern of the ship, reflecting on the changes of fifteen hundred years, and watching the city of Constantine the Great, till darkness began to hover over it, and I could only discern faintly some of the loftiest domes and minarets, like a few of the deeds of ancient times which remain in history, while multitudes of less note are lost in oblivion.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

"*It is good to give thanks unto the Lord;*" and the setting apart of a day annually for this purpose, which has now grown into a usage in most of the states of this republic, approves itself to the best feelings of every American Christian. With this usage, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and several of its Synods and Presbyteries, the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, and the Associations of the Congregational Church, and other ecclesiastical bodies in the United States, have generally concurred, and earnestly recommended to their churches the devout observance of the day to be designated in the several states the current year. It is a day suited to warm the hearts and expand the affections of our whole christian population. Every individual, as he approaches it, ought to feel that the infinite Author of all the blessings which will then come up in remembrance before the congregated millions of our country, has a claim upon him in proportion to his individual share in the distinguishing mercies which he will be called to commemorate. Then will be the time "to remember the poor," whom God remembers, and for whom Christ died; and *the poor we have always with us*; poor, not in temporal possessions only, but in spiritual provisions. There are doubtless almost THREE MILLIONS in the United States, destitute of the preaching of *Christ, the power of God, and the wisdom of God unto salvation.* Their famine is not that of bread, nor of water, but of *the hearing of the word of the Lord.* They perish because there is no vision. "HOW CAN THEY BE SAVED, WITHOUT THE HELP OF A PREACHER?" The question is momentous as the voice of words to ancient Israel, and ought to move the deepest sympathies of every friend of his country's happiness.

It ought to be remembered, also, that through the blessing of God upon the counsels of the churches, there is now a channel open, broad and free, through which every American can direct his charities to the destitute in every portion of the land. THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY offers its services to every individual whom God has blessed with the ability and the heart to bless the poor with the gift of his hand. Nor should it be forgotten, that among the subjects of a thanksgiving which a review of the last year may suggest to our citizens, the ability and opportunity to do good are the chief, and will be embraced as the chief by every benevolent mind. And let it be remembered that an *opportunity* to do good, confers an *obligation* to do good. Go, then, fellow-citizens, at the call of your Governors, and in obedience to the voice of God and his church, to your ten thousand altars, and there, under the solemn impressions of these sentiments, offer your sacrifices of thanksgiving, and consecrate to the service of God your talents, and wealth, and influence, as God has prospered you.

That the patrons of HOME MISSIONS may give to this object that place in their supplications, and in the distribution of their charities, which its importance and necessities demand, it is incumbent on us to state, in behalf of the millions whom we serve, that the committee of the National Society is at this time under engagements to missionaries and agents now in the work, in the full amount of $15,000, all of which will become due and must be paid within twelve months, while applications for aid are becoming more numerous every month, urged by claims which we dare not reject. To meet these engagements and increasing demands, there is not now in the treasury of the society more than $1,497. In view of these facts, we have only to ask the friends of this object to look into the bible, and to the example of primitive Christians, to learn their duty.

TO MINISTERS.

It is hoped that they who minister at the altar in the churches friendly to this object, will not omit, on the approaching Thanksgiving-Day, to address their congregations on behalf of the American Home Missionary Society, and that contributions will be asked in aid of its funds.

Secretary of the A. H. M. S.

From the Connecticut Observer.

TOTAL DEPRAVITY.

If the depravity of man is not represented to be entire, in the following extract, we know not how it can be so represented. We take it from a review in the Philadelphia Recorder, of Bishop Hobart's sermon on occasion of the late consecration of a Bishop in the diocese of Pennsylvania. We would advise those Episcopalians who sometimes speak severely of the Congregational belief on this point, to examine their own "authorised writings:"—

"We know not where in the whole compass of religious reading, there could be found a more perfect contrast to the *vague and indefinite* statements here given to us by Bishop Hobart, than in the authorised writings of our own church. With respect to the first point presented in this quotation—the natural state of man—how different the language of the homilies! "Man of his own nature is fleshy and carnal, corrupt and naught, sinful and disobedient to God, *without any spark of goodness in him, without any virtuous or godly motion, only given to evil thoughts and wicked deeds.* As before (the fall) he was most beautiful and precious; so now he was most vile and wretched in the sight of his Lord and Maker. *Instead of the image of God, he was now become* THE IMAGE OF THE DEVIL; *instead of the citizen of heaven, he was become the bond slave of hell, having in himself no one part of his former purity and cleanness, but being altogether spotted and defiled;* insomuch that now he seemed to be nothing else but *a lump of sin*, and therefore, by the best judgment of God, was condemned to everlasting death." (*Hom. Whit-Sunday and Nativ.*) This is plain, decided, pointed, and awakening language. These truly evangelical fathers and reformers appear no way anxious lest they should be thought to have represented the "bright and pure gold of man's nature" as too darkly "dimmed" by the fall—too deeply degraded by sin.

From the New-York Observer.

INTERESTING FACT.

The following is from the communication of a clergyman, who writes for a missionary, to be sent to the place referred to in this extract:—

"A settlement was commenced at S——, some ten years ago, by emigrants from various sections of our country; but the largest number it is believed, were from New-England, many of whom were men of intelligence—and active industry. The brown forest soon retired before them, and gave place to cultivated fields and comfortable dwellings. There was not a single professing Christian among them, and nearly or quite all had embraced deistical sentiments, and manifested a disposition to shut out the gospel from their settlement. They frequently met for the sole purpose of strengthening each other in these sentiments. Nothing for a time seemed to disturb their repose. But behold the sovereignty of God! It was proposed by one of their number, as the meetings had been rather dull, "to appoint some one to take the part of the Christian." The plan was approved, and the duty was assigned to my informant. It was necessary that he should get a bible, and also that he should read it. But to use his own expression, he "thought that christianity was the last thing he should ever embrace." He was first delighted, then astonished, then alarmed, at his own reasoning. He continued to read, and soon found evidence of the truth of christianity which his conscience could no longer resist. He was humbled before God, and soon after rejoiced in hope of his mercy; and set himself in good earnest to convince his neighbours of their lost condition. His labours have been blessed. A little church is there organised; but they have no one to break to them the bread of life."

TIME is the most precious, and yet the most brittle jewel. It is what every man bids largely for when he wants it, but squanders away most lavishly when he gets it.

Religious Intelligence.

BAPTISM OF A JEWISH RABBI.

The following extract from a letter, recently received from the Rev. T. S. Grimshawe, communicates the pleasing intelligence of the conversion and baptism of the Jewish Rabbi of Bedford, dated Biddenham, near Bedford, (Eng.) July 27, 1827:—

My dear Sir—It has pleased God to give us a pleasing token of his divine blessing on our labours of love, in behalf of outcast Israel, in the conversion of the Jewish Rabbi of Bedford, to the faith of Christ. Some few years ago his conscience seems to have been roused, and Mr. H———, a most respectable dissenting minister of that town, mentioned various facts tending to excite a hope that he was inquiring after the truth. A visible declension afterwards took place, and his impressions appeared to have vanished away. He, however, who is able to revive the work of his own hands, again called forth a renewed spirit of inquiry, and this young man, whose name is Joseph, was induced to call frequently on the Rev. Mr. T———, who must be well known to you; and the final result of these interviews, and the discussions that accompanied them, is, that he yesterday professed his belief in Christ as the promised Messiah, and the only name by whom either Jew or Gentile can be saved; not but that on some few points he is anxious to become more fully satisfied, but his faith in the Son of God is not shaken or affected by them.—*Jewish Expositor.*

JEWISH PROSELYTES IN BERLIN.

Extract of a letter from Professor Tholuck, dated Berlin, (Prussia), May 10, 1827:—

"What now principally engages the attention of the Berlin friends of the cause, is the establishment of a permanent provision for a minister of the proselytes. During my last stay in Berlin, I observed that this would be the most effectual means of serving our cause. Should other sources fail, I would earnestly request your committee to support this plan.

"The proselytes continue to assemble, but the number is generally very small.—They all say they want a minister and a man of talent at their head. I have had meetings with them three times, at which about fifteen were present. The young man in whose rooms they assemble is the one, whose remarkable awakening I described to you in my letters of 1825, who arose from his deep slumber with so powerful an impression of his sins, as to fall almost into despair. He walks steadfastly. Two more of those, whom I have mentioned in former letters, have left Berlin, and have been employed as teachers in classical schools. Of one of them I formerly mentioned, that he was instructing a number of Jewish boys in christianity. His faith went through severe trials, and his heart has been astray for a little while. But I understand he is now again full of warm attachment to the Saviour. After having spent some time in a truly pious family as tutor, he has now been appointed teacher in a very respectable classical school. I have received a pleasing account of another, who got an appointment three years ago in an establishment for the education of schoolmasters. He was accused of mysticism, which in our country is a cant term for vitality in religion, and was on the point of losing his place, but God in his mercy has turned aside this misfortune from him, and he is established in his situation. Another young man whom I formerly mentioned as frequenting the classical school, has been admitted to the university, and pursues the study of divinity."—*ib.*

IMPRISONMENT OF A MISSIONARY.

The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, for October, contains the following paragraph: "Our friends will learn with regret, that the unprovoked and atrocious attack upon our chapel at St. Ann's, (Jamaica), has been followed by a more systematic attempt to restrict the labours of our missionaries in this island; first, by inserting a clause in the new slave-act, to prevent their preaching to the slaves between sun-set and sun-rise; and then by enforcing the law with most unwarrantable rigour. The result is, the imprisonment of our excellent brother, Mr. Grimsdall." His term of confinement was ten days. After being liberated, he wrote as follows, under date of July 6, 1827:—

"The last communication I forwarded to you, was written from the common gaol of this parish, in which I was confined for the space of ten days, for no other crime than having slaves in my congregation after sunset, in which I was authorised by the law of the island, provided it was not after eight o'clock, which was not the case, as you would see from the copy I forwarded you of my examination and commitment.

"The place of my confinement was rendered unpleasant by many things, but by none more so than by its being on a level with the hospital, which was only divided from my room by a very narrow passage, and greatly annoyed me with an almost intolerable stench. Through mercy I suffered nothing in my health. I was liberated on Saturday the 16th of June, in the evening.

"On the preceding Friday evening I sent for the gaol-keeper, and inquired what time he had orders to let me out. He answered, that on Sunday, at four o'clock, my ten days would be expired, and that I should then be released. I told him that I had never heard of a prisoner being dismissed from confinement on the Sabbath.

"On Saturday, about four o'clock, the gaol-keeper came, and said he had received orders to dismiss me. At sun-set, accordingly, he came, and said, "I had a full and free discharge from St. Ann's gaol." I was not sorry for this liberation, for I felt anxious to be engaged in my duty of preaching the word of life, from which my confinement had prevented me; though they could not hinder me from singing and prayer, nor from enjoying those manifestations of God that made me happy and joyful, and made my prison like a palace. The members of the society were very kind, and did all they could to make me comfortable.

"On the Sabbath after my liberation, I preached twice in the bay."

The Gospel in Grand-Cairo.—Mr. McPherson, Wesleyan missionary at Alexandria, in Egypt, under date of February 5, 1827, writes as follows: "I received very pleasant intelligence respecting the lady I baptised and married at Cairo. The Rev. Eli Smith writes to me, that she holds fast the beginning of her confidence, and is earnestly seeking the salvation of her soul, and takes a deep interest in the missionary cause. Her husband too does all he can to aid the Lutherian missionaries in their projected mission to Abyssinia. If the society has been the means of saving this Mahomedan lady, they are amply repaid for all that has been expended on the Egyptian mission."

By Liberal Things shall he stand.—Permit me to state a fact which will illustrate this. A student from the seminary at Andover visited a people, who thought themselves too poor to pay their minister's salary, and constrained him to relinquish a considerable part of the £100 which they and their fathers promised for his support. In truth that minister and people had slumbered together more than thirty years, doing nothing for the heathen. No stream had flowed from that place to replenish the Lord's treasury. This student, visiting from house to house, proposed to the ladies to form a missionary society. Some were ready to undertake, but they met with serious objections from those who should have taken the lead in every benevolent enterprise. Yet, sir, it succeeded, and that society was the first which proposed to make their minister an honorary member of the A. B. C. F. M. and it has sent several hundred dollars to the treasury. The people have paid the pastor his full salary since, and next week expect to settle a colleague, and give him a third more than they ever did the senior pastor; and all this without any increase of numbers or pecuniary strength in the society.—*Address by the Rev. Jacob Scales.*

The Fatherless and Widows' Society in Boston was formed in 1816. We have been gratified in reading its annual report, presented in the last month. It appears that by a most careful and personal distribution of its funds, many a sorrowful heart has been made glad, and many pious aspirations of holy gratitude have arisen to almighty God, from those children of want, who have seen his interposition by the medium of this Society. More than 4000 dollars, in small sums, have been expended since its formation, in feeding the hungry and clothing the naked. In the words of the report, relief has been administered to "that silent and unobtrusive class of sufferers, who in the providence of God, are made to drink of the cup of affliction; but many of them appear to be rich in faith, rejoicing in the hope of glory, and possessing a large share of the love and presence of their Lord."—*Chr. Watchman.*

The Sabbath.—A large and respectable meeting of farmers, held in Blooming-Grove, near New-York, has "entirely and decidedly disapproved of the long continued and wide spread practice, of conveying to the city the products of the country, in vessels whose time of sailing is such as to occasion habitually the violation of the Sabbath." They have pledged themselves to abstain from all participation in the practice.

Sabbath Schools.—The Christian Mirror informs us, that the York Conference of Churches, at their late meeting, appointed one of their ministers as an agent, to visit every town in the county, for the purpose of extending and enhancing the benefits of Sabbath School instruction. The editor says, "This is a measure worthy the "Parent of Conferences," which, we ardently pray, may be imitated by all her children."

Tracts for the Sandwich Islands.—The Tract Society furnished 2300 Hawaiian tracts, to be forwarded by the Parthian with the missionary reinforcement. A request has been made for 5000 copies of the Sermon on the Mount, and $250 are still requisite in order to meet the application.

Cheap Boarding.—Professor Anderson, of the Theological Seminary, East Tennessee, writes to the Secretary, that after a trial of nine months it is found, that each indigent student can there be boarded for $1 a week. He says that the charity students, who assisted on the farm, did not lose more time than is usually lost in recreation, and kept up with their classes. He inquires, "Is there any parallel to this? I acknowledge it has outdone my most sanguine expectations. If cheapness and economy can entitle us to public patronage, we have the title."—*Quar. Jour. Am. Ed. Soc.*

Special Prayer.—A writer in the New-York Observer recommends to Christians special prayer on behalf of the Legislative Assemblies, including Congress, which are soon to be in session throughout our land. He appropriately refers to 1 Tim. ii. 1—3; which we would request our readers to peruse with close and solemn attention.

Amherst College.—We are happy to learn, that an Association auxiliary to the American Bible Society was formed in the College, in this place, on Sabbath evening last. The number of members is one hundred and seventy-five, and the amount of subscriptions is $234. We understand that its funds are to be applied to the purchase of Spanish bibles for distribution in some parts of South-America.—*Amherst Inq.*

At Akhissar, which is the ancient Thyatira, a Greek, in mentioning the visit of Messrs. Fisk and Parsons to that place, informed Mr. King, that some of the tracts which they had distributed, had been lent from one to another, till they had been read by nearly 200 persons!

Bible Catechism.—This little work has been translated into the French, German, Spanish, and Indo-Portuguese. It is in progress in Chinese, and is ordered in Modern Greek.

Revivals.

We continue to hear from various sources, of many precious tokens that the Lord has not yet forgotten to be gracious, in this portion of his heritage. In the midst of unbelief, coldness and general insensibility, he appears in various places to be gently moving on the hearts of some few of his children, and showing them that he is still ready to hear and answer prayer. But O, the apath of the thousands that are called by his name. Whether these will give way, and yield to the gentle influences which are descending, or whether they will continue to overlook or disregard these influences, till they finally grieve them away, is known only to Him who has the hearts of all men in his hands. Thus much must suffice for the present, in relation to the places to which we have alluded.

Westminster and Gardner, Mass.—The last number of the Recorder & Telegraph contains a notice of a recent meeting of the North-Worcester conference of churches, from which we take the following extracts:—

"The church in Westminster, Rev. C. Mann pastor, which was favoured with a revival but two years since, has enjoyed another precious season during the present year. The first indications of a revival appeared early in the spring; and were perceived by the pastor in a course of *pastoral visits*, expressly intended for religious conversation and prayer in every family. The impression was deepened by the ordination of a foreign missionary in this place, under circumstances interesting to the church. The progress of the work has been gradual, but powerful; in some instances, convictions have been pungent and overwhelming. God has blessed the exhortations of pious friends, and abundantly shewed the prevalence of prayer. Between 60 and 70 have expressed a hope, of whom 40 have united with the church. Others are still inquiring.—Nine of the converts belonged to the upper class in the Sabbath school, which class was first formed during the past summer.

"The church in Gardner, under the care of Rev. S. Lincoln, has received an accession of about 50 members, the fruit of a revival, which commenced in that place early in the spring, and has not yet entirely subsided. This is supposed to be the first revival which ever was known in that town. A Sabbath school was first formed last summer, and has had 50 or 60 scholars."

From a Missionary in New-York to the Corresponding Secretary.

In the congregation enjoying the ministrations of the writer of this letter, more than *two hundred*, in the judgment of christian charity, were brought to accept the Lord Jesus as their Saviour and King, previous to the 8th of August last. Under date of Nov. 9, he writes as follows:—

"We have had the happiness, since the 1st of September, of receiving into the communion and fellowship of the church, fourteen on the profession of their faith; seven of whom are heads of families. Two others, who were propounded for admission, were prevented from attending meeting last Sabbath, when the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, by ill health.

"In some parts of this town the gracious effusions of the Divine Spirit are yet manifestly continued. Since I last wrote, between twenty and thirty hope that they have been redeemed from the dominion of sin and brought "into captivity to the law of Christ." The conversion of any sinner, under any circumstances, is a most important event; but some of these instances we regard as the most interesting and striking in some respects of any that have occurred during the revival. One who had read extensively, in order to be prepared to oppose religion in all its forms, on the last Sabbath, in company with his wife, publicly entered into covenant with God; and took a seat, with his people in this place, at the sacramental board. The change in him is great and acknowledged by all.

"During the whole progress of the revival I have endeavored to pursue a course, designed, not so much to awaken an excessive and short-lived excitement, as to make an *impression* which should *influence* the *habits* and the *life*. The sentiment is less prevalent, I hope, in this place than in some others, that revivals must, of necessity, be of short continuance.

"In two or three neighbourhoods, interesting prayer-meetings and conferences are statedly held once a week or oftener, where a year ago there were none who felt prepared to conduct them."—*N. Y. Obs.*

From the Boston Rec. & Telegraph.

Lee, Mass.—The revival of religion, which commenced in this town near the beginning of the present year, has produced great changes in many individuals of different ages, from the hoary head to the youth of twelve, and great changes also in many families. Very visible and striking are the fruits of the Holy Spirit in these new disciples of our Lord, and great has been the joy occasioned by such an accession to the number of believers. More than thirty family altars have been erected in this town, where the blessings of God were not before sought. For the last six months, we have been collecting and examining the hopeful subjects of this work of grace, and preparing the way for their entering publicly into covenant with God and his people. In this important labour, we have endeavoured to proceed, not hastily, but with caution, aware of the treachery of the human heart, and of the danger of self-deception, in a time of such general and deep excitement, as we have witnessed here for several months.

On the first Sabbath in July, which was the sabbath of our communion, we received into the church fifty from the world, and two by letter. On the first Sabbath in September, we received thirty-seven; and on the first Sabbath in November, we received eighteen, all by profession, making an addition of one hundred and seven to the number of communicants. These seasons were indeed interesting, solemn and joyful. Nine now stand propounded, as candidates for admission, and more, it is expected, will offer themselves for examination before the communion in January. ALVAN HYDE.

Lee, Nov. 20, 1827.

Stephentown, N. Y.—A letter received in this city says: "The revival in this place has been and still is overwhelming. The church consisted, I believe, of about 20 members. *Seventy-eight* have been added; among whom are almost all the first men in the community. Several more are examined for admission into the church, and more still are to be examined this week. I have never seen any place take a more thorough breaking up. Almost every adult person belonging to the congregation is hoping, and many who did not formerly belong to it. The work is still spreading.—*Rec. & Tel.*

Northfield, N. H.—"God has called once, yea, twice." In addition to the wonderful display of God's love and mercy to sinners in this place, in bringing one hundred to hope in Christ, in the several denominations of Christians, the last year; he has again revived his work, and between twenty and thirty are said to be rejoicing in hope, and many of them give good evidence of a change from nature to grace.

At a late sacramental meeting in Greensborough, Alab. twenty were added to the communion of the presbyterian church.

The Christian Secretary states, that a revival has commenced in the baptist society at Litchfield, South-Farms.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1827.

Thanksgiving.—To-morrow, it will be recollected, is the day which has been set apart by the Governor of this state, as a season of general thanksgiving and prayer. Such seasons are precious to the pious heart. But where shall we begin the enumeration of mercies received; or where find limits to the catalogue of our necessities? When we come before the throne of mercy, and remember too that we are but dust and ashes in the sight of Him at whose voice the perpetual hills did bow, how amazing must that condescension appear, that can stoop so low as to notice the tribute of a grateful tear, and record the gentlest breathings from the lips of heartfelt prayer! Surely, in the presence of such awful majesty, and such infinite condescension, we ought not to recount the mercies of a whole year with cold hearts, or present our countless necessities, without wafting them upwards on the wings of faith. Cold, heartless formality, at such a time, must be peculiarly offensive in the sight of that God who will not be mocked. He cannot accept of any oblations but those which are offered in spirit and in truth.

Queries.—The following queries were originally drawn up for the Christians of Great-Britain. Are they not equally applicable to Christians in America, who have received much from the hand of the Lord, but who have not always rendered unto him according to his benefits?

1. Have we, as a church, attentively considered the state of our neighbourhood, in reference to the everlasting welfare of its inhabitants?
2. What have we done, or rather, what have we left undone?
3. Have we duly considered the power which only a single church possesses in its collective state; and what an impression, under the divine blessing, it is calculated to make upon the neighbourhood with which it stands connected?
4. Have we taken into account our responsibility as a church?
5. Would not our prosperity as a church, be in some proportion to the activity of our exertions in the cause of Christ; or would not our prosperity be greater, if we were more in earnest for the sake of our ignorant neighbours; and here does it not occur to us, that we have lived too much to ourselves?

The last of these queries, it appears to us, has some application to the churches in these western districts of New-York. We are not saying that the churches which have been generally revived are less active than others, in any species of well doing or religious enterprise; but at the same time, even among *them*, it is to be feared there is a deficiency. To supply this deficiency is the direct way to raise the standard of piety. Feeling must be associated with action, if we intend to have it last.

Mr. Goff's Family.—It appears from the African Repository, that Mr. Goff's family embarked for Liberia, from Baltimore, on the 10th ult in the ship Doris. Total number of emigrants on board, 105.

FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Revivals of Religion considered as Means of Grace: A series of plain Letters to Candidus, from his friend Honestus. Ithaca, 1827.

MR. EDITOR—This little pamphlet appears with a false title. The title wants a negative. The writer does *not* consider revivals of religion as means of grace. He is utterly opposed to them, and has been for a long time; and well he may be, for he disbelieves in entire depravity, instantaneous regeneration, &c. But who *does* consider *revivals* as *means* of grace? We Presbyterians, Mr. Editor, have been accustomed to consider them as the *result* of the *application* of means which God condescends to bless. But this writer sees no impropriety in putting the cause before the effect; and for my part, I feel no great objection to it in the present instance: For if he had not thus stumbled at the threshold, he would still have stumbled on thro' the performance.

This pamphlet evidently emanates from the *High* Church. I will not say as you did of its late predecessor, Mr. Editor, that it begins wrong end foremost; though the first end, like the whole of it, is wrong. Still there is a very queer circumstance in connexion with it, which it might be well to mention. Two years ago, the High Church in this part of the country were ostensibly in FAVOUR of revivals. When they were fairly out, some one rather *unfortunately* showed them the true scriptural definition of "religious stirs;" whereupon they were at a stand. They could not "stir" another step, without changing their course. All *changes* with them, however, must be progressive; and though they have gone *straight forward* somewhat more covertly, ever since that period, without turning the current of their affections either to the right hand or to the left, they have at the end of about two years, come out in open HOSTILITY to revivals. Three precious little tracts on "religious stirs" still lie upon the shelf. Perhaps a few paragraphs from them may be of some service hereafter. And there is another *perhaps*, in relation to the *writers*.—But enough for the present. The pamphlet is only a little one; and it contains in some measure its own antidote. Your's, &c.

JAMES PEPPERHILL.

P. S.—If the pamphlet had been more considerable in size, I could have pointed out some other queer things about the extracts it embraces. J. P.

For the Western Recorder.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The writer of this article having, for a number of days successively, inspected this institution, and obtained a satisfactory conviction of the superior excellence of its government and mode of instruction, feels much pleasure in presenting the following statement of facts, with a view of recommending it to the patronage of a liberal and enlightened public.

Its location is the beautiful and commodious residence formerly owned by Dr. Wolcott, situated on a small eminence about half a mile east of Utica, a village equally distinguished for the politeness and correct morals of its inhabitants, and the number of its professional and literary characters. The ages at which pupils are received are from seven to fourteen; and they are instructed in those branches which are preparatory for a collegiate course, or for engaging in some useful and honourable employment, at the option of parents and guardians. Associated with Mr. Bartlett, are Rev. I. P. Spinner, V. D. M. professor of the Latin, German and Spanish Languages: Rev. C. Brower, professor of the Latin and Greek Languages; and Mr. J. L. Noros, teacher of the French language. With these are connected a Master of Reading, Geography and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, and English Grammar; a Master of Penmanship and Book-keeping, and a Master of Vocal Music. The services of each of these gentlemen, except the two last, are rendered every day. One hour in the morning and two in the evening, the whole school is under the immediate inspection and charge of Mr. Bartlett; and these times are occupied in devotional exercises, in learning lessons, and in hearing recitations in History, Rhetoric, and Natural Philosophy. Wednesday afternoon of each week is appropriated to declamation, reading and composition; and Wednesday and Saturday evenings to vocal music. The inductive or philosophical method of communicating instruction is practised, with some modification. This, upon strict investigation, will, I presume, be acknowledged better calculated to impress the mind and interest the attention of the pupil, than the method in common use. In the languages, the words are first simply and familiarly explained in their literal acceptation, and are afterwards traced to their more remote and figurative significations. Thus, while the youth is agreeably entertained, his mind gradually expands, and what would otherwise be dry and loathsome is rendered both pleasing and instructive. In connection with the usual recitations from books, the student is daily exercised in a way, though perhaps not entirely original, yet admirably calculated to facilitate improvement. A Latin or Greek sentence is proposed, to be translated into English, and *vice versa*. At the commencement of the course this plan is commonly adopted; and in this case the living instructor is alone consulted, both as a text book and a lexicon. For conveying arithmetical instruction, the system of Mr. Colburn, which is new and widely different from any other before published in this country, is almost exclusively followed. For an account of this system, with its peculiar advantages, see Mr. Carter's letters on the free schools of New-England, or the American Journal of Education, Vol 2d, No 1st. In all the branches, such questions are started as are calculated to call into action all the intellectual powers of the scholar, and are so simplified by familiar experiments and illustrations, as to render them easy of comprehension, and imprint them indelibly upon the memory. By this course many important advantages are gained, such as a lively interest and fixed attention in time of recitation, a disposition to investigate whatever is presented to the mind, diligence in study, and a rapid improvement in useful literature.

And here I should not omit to mention, that while the scholars are assiduously engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, particular attention is paid to their health. Adjacent to the mansion are a handsome pleasure ground and other conveniences, for their recreation. In the arrangements for the day, safe and innocent diversions have their proper place; and such only are allowed as are best calculated to promote vigour of body, agility of limbs, and serenity and cheerfulness of mind; and not only are these salutary purposes accomplished, but the youth, by their frequent and social intercourse, and a reciprocity of kind offices, during the intervals of relaxation from books and study, may have a favourable opportunity of originating that virtuous friendship and pure affection, which may bind them together by a tie too strong to be dissolved, either by the lapse of time or the distance of place.

But what ought principally to recommend this establishment, and to bear with the greatest weight on the minds of parents and guardians, is the singular and unremitted pains employed in infusing virtuous and religious principles, and in eradicating or preventing the introduction of those pernicious seeds which never fail to produce misery and death, wherever they are suffered to spring. From the plan upon which this institution is founded; from a long and intimate acquaintance with the character of its pious conductor, and from close and personal observation, I feel a confidence in stating, that in this respect the advantages are peculiarly important. The youth are admitted at that early period, in which the heart is tender and most susceptible of religious impressions, and in which it is presumed few have contracted invincible and confirmed habits of vice, previous to their admission. They are all boarded in the same family, and subject to constant and vigilant inspection. They are at all times secluded from any intercourse with the profane and profligate. From these considerations, added to the devotional exercises upon which they daily attend, and the attractive picture of christian morality continually presented to their view, in the example of those to whose charge they are committed, it is rendered a task of no great magnitude, with the blessing of the Almighty, to form their characters in the mould of virtue and piety, and to stop up the avenues to corruption and crime. In this sequestered spot, vice finds no patron, and the vicious no associate. Whilst in schools established on the common plan, corrupt associations may be formed, and the contaminating breath of poisonous principles may be inhaled at every step; in this no associations can originate, but those of innocence and love—no wind can blow, but the healthful breeze of truth and virtue.

In the government of the school I discovered no want of proper discipline. Though the scholars are subject to many rigid restrictions, yet they did not seem discontented, but cheerful and happy. There was visible not so much the stern authority of the master, as the affection of the parent. The obedience of the pupils appeared to be the result, not of fear, but of principle. The religion of the bible is daily inculcated as the rule of their conduct, and its sacred sanctions are urged as incentives to the practice of virtue. They are treated in all respects like rational beings, whose subjection should not be servile, but free and cheerful; not forced upon them by severe and inhuman castigations, but obtained by their voluntary consent.

Let those who send their sons from home to receive the first rudiments of a liberal education, or to qualify them for business, consider well and long before they suffer them to go to those places where knowledge is obtained at the expense of virtue, and where their present usefulness and future happiness are alike in danger of being blighted by the corruption of their religious principles. AMICUS.

Nov. 15th, 1827.

Several articles are omitted, to make room for the President's message. Among them are some interesting notices of revivals, which will appear in our next.

Political.

CONGRESS.

Congress met on Monday of last week. A quorum was present in the Senate, and the Vice-President took the chair at 12 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, only four members out of the whole 213 were absent. *Andrew Stevenson*, of Virginia, the opposition candidate, was elected Speaker. The votes were—For Mr. Stevenson, 104—J. W. Taylor, 94—P. P. Barbour, 4—J. Stevenson, 1—S. D. Ingham. 1.

President's Message.—On Tuesday, the President transmitted his Message to the two Houses. Although many will doubtless be disappointed at the utter silence of this document on the subject of extending further protection to our agricultural and manufacturing interests—yet it presents an able and luminous exposition of our public concerns, and is second to none, if not superior to any, which the occasion has produced. Its great length, occupying from five to six columns of the city papers, precludes our publishing it entire: but we shall endeavour to give the substance of it. It commences as follows:—

"*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,*

"A revolution of the seasons has nearly been completed, since the representatives of the people and states of this Union were last assembled at this place, to deliberate and act upon the common important interests of their constituents. In that interval, the never slumbering eye of a wise and beneficent Providence has continued its guardian care over the welfare of our beloved country. The blessing of health has continued generally to prevail throughout the land. The blessing of peace with our brethren of the human race has been enjoyed without interruption. Internal quiet has left our fellow citizens in the full enjoyment of all their rights, and in the free exercise of all their faculties, to pursue the impulse of their nature, and the obligation of their duty, in the improvement of their own condition. The productions of the soil, the exchanges of commerce, the vivifying labours of human industry, have combined to mingle in our cup a portion of enjoyment as large and as liberal as the indulgence of Heaven has perhaps ever granted to the imperfect state of man upon earth; and as the purest of human felicity consists in its participation with others, it is no addition to the sum of our national happiness at this time, that peace and prosperity prevail to a degree seldom experienced over the whole habitable globe; presenting, though as yet with painful exceptions, a foretaste of that blessed period of promise, when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and wars shall be no more. To preserve, to improve, and to perpetuate the sources, and to direct, in their most effective channels, the streams, which contribute to the public weal, is the purpose for which government was instituted. Objects of deep importance to the welfare of the Union are constantly recurring, to demand the attention of the federal legislature; and they call with accumulated interest, at the first meeting of the two houses, after their periodical renovation. To present to their consideration from time to time, subjects in which the interests of the nation are most deeply involved, and for the regulation of which the legislative will is alone competent, is a duty prescribed by the constitution, to the performance of which the first meeting of the new Congress is a period eminently appropriate, and which it is now my purpose to discharge."

Our Foreign Relations.—This subject occupies one half of the message, and is thus introduced:—

"Our relations of friendship with the other nations of the earth, political and commercial, have been preserved unimpaired; and the opportunities to improve them have been cultivated with anxious and unremitting attention."

The details in substance are as follows:—

With *Great-Britain*, "a negociation upon subjects of high and delicate interest, has terminated in the adjustment of some of the questions at issue, upon satisfactory terms, and the postponement of others for future discussion and agreement." The sum of $1,204,960, stipulated to be paid by the treaty of Ghent, as an indemnity to the owners of the slaves carried away by the British forces during the last war, has been received, and the commission instituted for its distribution to the claimants have nearly completed their labours. The convention of 1813 and 1818, "which regulated the *direct* commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain, upon terms of the most perfect reciprocity, and effected a temporary compromise of the respective rights and claims to the territory westward of the Rocky mountains," which would have expired by their own limitation in October, 1828, have been continued for an indefinite length of time, leaving to each party the liberty of terminating them, by giving twelve months notice to the other.

Of the three separate commissions appointed by the two governments, under the treaty of Ghent, to examine and decide the question of disputed boundaries, two have already terminated their investigations, one by entire, and the other by partial agreement. The commissioners under the 5th article, (relative to the boundaries of the northeastern section of the United States), have finally disagreed, and made conflicting reports to their respective governments; and a great difficulty having occurred in making up a question to be decided by the arbitrator, (a foreign sovereign), the purpose has been effected by another convention recently concluded in London.

"While these questions have been pending, (says the message), incidents have occurred of conflicting pretensions and of dangerous character, upon the territory itself, in dispute between the two nations. By a common understanding between the governments, it was agreed, that no exercise of exclusive jurisdiction, by either party, while the negociation was pending, should change the state of the question of right, to be definitively settled. Such collision has, nevertheless, recently taken place, by occurrences, the precise character of which has not yet been ascertained. A communication from the Governor of the state of Maine, with accompanying documents, and a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the minister of Great-Britain, on this subject, are now communicated. Measures have been taken to ascertain the state of the facts more correctly, by the employment of a special agent, to visit the spot where the alledged outrages have occurred, the result of whose inquiries, when received, will be transmitted to Congress."

The attempts at negociation relative to a renewal of the trade between the United States and the British colonial possessions, other than those bordering immediately upon our territories, have entirely failed; "and this trade, useful as it is to both parties, can be carried on directly in the vessels of neither. The British government have not only declined negociating upon the subject, but by the principle they have assumed respecting it, have precluded even the means of negociation." They have also given our government distinctly to understand, that neither of the bills before Congress, at their last session, would, if passed, have induced any relaxation from the British interdict. No loss, however, has been sustained by our commerce or revenue from the existing state of things, and none is apprehended from a continuance of it.

With *France* our intercourse continues as heretofore; and our trade with that nation has increased, and is still increasing. On the subject of the claims of our citizens on the government of that country, for spoliations committed on our commerce during the reign of Napoleon, the President says:—

"The origin of the political relations between the United States and France, is coeval with the first years of our independence. The memory of it is interwoven with that of our arduous struggle for national existence. Weakened as it has occasionally been since that time, it can by us never be forgotten; and we should hail with exultation the moment which should indicate a recollection, equally friendly in spirit, on the part of France. A fresh effort has recently been made, by the minister of the United States residing at Paris, to obtain a consideration of the just claims of citizens of the United States to the reparation of wrongs long since committed, many of them frankly acknowledged, and all of them entitled, upon every principle of justice, to a candid examination. The proposal last made to the French government has been to refer the subject, which has formed an obstacle to this consideration, to the determination of a sovereign, the common friend of both. To this offer no definitive answer has yet been received; but the gallant and honourable spirit which has at all times been the pride and glory of France, will not ultimately permit the demands of innocent sufferers to be extinguished in the mere consciousness of the power to reject them."

A new treaty of amity, navigation and commerce has been concluded with *Sweden*; and negociations for a treaty of amity and commerce have been commenced with the Hanseatic republics of *Hamburgh*, *Lubec* and *Bremen*.

The friendly dispositions of *Russia* towards this country, since the accession of the Emperor Nicholas, continue unabated; and here the message thus alludes to the affairs of *Greece*:—

"From the interest taken by this sovereign in behalf of the suffering Greeks, and from the spirit with which others of the great European powers are co-operating with him, the friends of freedom and of humanity may indulge the hope, that they will obtain relief from that most unequal of conflicts, which they have so long and so gallantly sustained; that they will enjoy the blessing of self-government, which, by their sufferings in the cause of liberty, they have richly earned; and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions, of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have consecrated to immortal remembrance the very soil for which they are now again profusely pouring forth their blood. The sympathies which the people and government of the United States have so warmly indulged with their cause, have been acknowledged by their government, in a letter of thanks, which I have received from their illustrious President, a translation of which is now communicated to Congress, the representatives of that nation to whom it was justly due."

The President next alludes to the success of the cause of freedom and independence in *Spanish America*; and adds the following remarks:—

"Our friendly wishes and cordial good will, which have constantly followed the southern nations of America in all the vicissitudes of their war of independence, are succeeded by a solicitude, equally ardent and cordial, that, by the wisdom and purity of their institutions, they may secure to themselves the choicest blessings of social order, and the best rewards of virtuous liberty." * * "It has been therefore with some concern, that we have observed indications of intestine divisions in some of the republics of the south, and appearances of less union with one another, than we believe to be the interest of all. Among the results of this state of things has been, that the treaties concluded at Panama do not appear to have been ratified by the contracting parties, and that the meeting of the Congress at Tacubaya has been indefinitely postponed." * * "One of the two ministers commissioned on the part of the United States has returned to the bosom of his country; while the minister charged with the ordinary mission to Mexico, remains authorised to attend at the conferences of the congress whenever they may be resumed."

From the government of *Brazil*, an explicit assurance has been received, that a successor to the late representative from this country, (to whom it is said no intentional cause of offence was given), will be received and treated with the respect due to his character, and that indemnity will be made for all the injuries inflicted on the citizens or commerce of this country, contrary to the laws of nations.

State of the Treasury.—The revenue of the present year is found to correspond as nearly as might be expected to the anticipations of the last, and to present an aspect still more favourable in the promise of the next. The balance in the treasury, on the 1st of January last, was $6,358,686. The receipts to the 30th September last, amount to $16,886,581: The receipts of the present quarter are estimated at $4,515,000; making an aggregate of receipts of $21,400,000. The expenditures of the year, (including upwards of $6,000,000, applied to the discharge of the principal of the public debt), will probably amount to $22,300,000, presenting a small excess over the receipts. The balance in the treasury, on the 1st of January next, it is expected, will exceed $5,450,000. The receipts of the ensuing year, are estimated at $22,300,000, which will form a revenue for the next, equal to the expenditure of the present year.

Public Debt.—The public debt, which, on the 1st of January last, approached $74,000,000, will, on the first of next year, fall short of $67,500,000. It has been reduced nearly $16,000,000, in three years, and the annual interest has been reduced $1,000,000.

The Army and Navy.—For the condition of the army and navy, and of the public establishments dependent on them, Congress are referred to the reports of the heads of those departments. The laws relative to the increase of the navy have all received from the Executive the attention required, and will continue to receive it; and the establishment of a naval academy, furnishing the means of theoretic instruction to the youths who devote their lives to the service of their country upon the ocean, is again recommended.

The Indians.—In consequence of the unprovoked murder of several citizens, and other acts of hostility, committed by a party of the Winnebago tribe, followed by indications of a menacing character among the tribes of the same region, during the last summer, a detachment of the United States army was sent into that quarter, under the command of Gen. Atkinson. Their presence overawed the Indians; the perpetrators of the murders were surrendered, and every appearance of purposed hostilities on the part of those Indian tribes has subsided.

Internal Improvement.—A list is given of the reports of the engineers employed in making surveys under the act of Congress of 1824, with reference to internal improvements, among which is one respecting a national road from Washington to Buffalo; and it is stated that others are in preparation, which will be completed before the close of the present session.

Post-Office Department.—"The condition of this department is highly satisfactory, and is still more promising for the future." Its receipts for the year ending the 1st of July last, amounted to $1,473,551, and exceeded its expenditures more than $100,000. The number of post-offices has been increased to 7000, and the transportation of the mail in stages has been greatly augmented, and at reduced rates of compensation.

Public Lands.—The amount paid for that portion of the public lands purchased of France and Spain, and for the extinction of the aboriginal titles, is little short of $33,000,000. The amount of lands thus acquired is near 260,000,000 of acres; of which, on the 1st of January, 1826, about 139,000,000 of acres had been surveyed, and little more than 19,000,000 of acres had been sold. The amount paid into the treasury by the purchasers, is not yet equal to the sums paid for the whole, but leaves a small balance to be refunded. The system upon which this great national interest has been managed is stated to have been eminently successful. More than nine-tenths of these lands still remain the common property of the Union. The President recommends a revival and continuance of the laws heretofore passed for the relief of the purchasers, on the ground that "a considerable portion of the lands were sold under extended credits, which, in the vicissitudes and fluctuations in the value of lands, and of their produce, had become oppressively burdensome:" And he urges, as a further consideration, that "it can never be the interest or policy of the nation, to wring from its own citizens the reasonable profits of their industry and enterprise, by holding them to the rigorous import of disastrous engagements."

The message concludes as follows:—

"There are various other subjects, of deep interest to the whole Union, which have heretofore been recommended to the consideration of Congress, as well by my predecessors, as under the impression of the duties devolving upon me, by myself. Among these are the debt, rather of justice than of gratitude, to the surviving warriors of the revolutionary war; the extension of the judicial administration of the federal government to those extensive and important members of the Union, which, having risen into existence since the organization of the present judiciary establishment, now constitute at least one-third of its territory, power, and population; the formation of a more effectual & uniform system for the government for the militia; and the amelioration in some form or modification, of the diversified and often oppressive codes relating to insolvency. Amidst the multiplicity of topics of great national concernment, which may recommend themselves to the calm and patriotic deliberations of the Legislature, it may suffice to say, that, on these and all other measures which may receive their sanction, my hearty co-operation will be given, conformably to the duties enjoined upon me, and under the sense of all the obligations prescribed by the constitution. "JOHN Q. ADAMS."

FOREIGN.

London dates to the 24th October have been received by an arrival at New-York.

A subscription had been opened in England, with several of the first names in the country at its head, to raise a national monument to the memory of Mr. Canning, as a deserved tribute to the talents, principles, and public services of the late Premier. The example was originally set in Liverpool, the papers of which place mention with respectful compliments, the manner in which the American press announced the death of this great statesman.

Greece.—The government of Greece have officially announced to the people the interference of the European powers in their behalf; and have declared their acquiescence in the measure.

The Liverpool Courier of the 24th October, considers that there is little doubt of a *refusal on the part of the Sultan to accede to the proposals of the allied powers*, until he ascertains what may be the relative strength of his own forces, and those which may be brought against them in case of his absolute refusal. He is now engaged in mustering all his forces, and strengthening the castles and batteries along the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, with additional artillery, ammunition and troops. According to all accounts, the gulf of Navarino will be the place where the Greek question will be decided, as the Turkish and Egyptian fleets are stated to be closely watched by the English squadron, and one of the ships is said to have fired upon a Tunisian frigate that attempted to leave Navarino, and compelled it to put back, with considerable damage in masts and rigging. This decisive measure having therefore been adopted, unless three of the greatest nations in Europe can submit to compromise their honour, there appears no alternative for the Turks but concluding a peace, or being compelled to witness the total destruction of their navy.

Important, if true.—The New-York Morning Courier, upon the authority of a letter received by a gentleman of that city from a correspondent in London, "occupying a responsible official station," states, "that there is an express agreement (*not* an *understanding*) entered into by England, Russia and France, to conquer and partition the Turkish dominions in Europe and Africa. Constantinople and its dependencies are allotted to Russia—Egypt to England; and the isles of the Mediterranean and some portions of the land adjoining that sea, to France. The Turk is to be driven into Asia, and the Greeks are to have a government of their own, under the guaranty and protection of the three powers.

Canada.—The difficulties between the Earl of Dalhousie, governor of Canada, and the House of Assembly of the lower province, appear to increase. The parliament met at Quebec about the middle of November, and the Assembly re-elected their former Speaker, M. Papineau, almost unanimously. The Governor disapproved of their choice; and the Assembly persisted in it, on the ground that the approval of the Governor was a mere matter of form, and not required by law. On the 22d, a committee of the Assembly waited on the Governor, to ask at what time it would please his excellency to receive the address of the House; and received for answer, that no message or address could be received, until a Speaker had been appointed with the approbation of the crown. The Assembly then adjourned until the next day; and at ten o'clock in the evening, a proclamation of the Governor was delivered at the private residence of the clerk of the Assembly, proroguing the parliament until the 3d of January next.—These proceedings very much resemble the state of things which existed in the old American colonies before the revolution.

DOMESTIC.

State Legislature.—The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last, having completed the revision of the two first divisions of the statutes. The two remaining divisions are left for the next Legislature.

Navigation.—The Hudson, which has been closed by ice at and for some distance below Albany, was again open the whole of last week, and is still navigable. The canal between this place and Albany, although for some time past filled with ice, and at one period believed to be closed for the winter, has been partially kept open by great exertions and much expence, so as to admit the passage of boats; and it is now free to Albany. The navigation of the canal westward has also been much obstructed, but not at any time entirely closed.

The Hon. Albert Gallatin, with his family, arrived at New-York on the 1st inst. in the ship Jenkins, from Liverpool. Wm. B. Lawrence, remains in London, as charge des affairs of the United States.

Duelling.—It is not much more than a week, since Mr. Graham, who has fallen a victim to the code of false honour, thus spoke in the Enquirer on this subject, adverting to a recent case of a ridiculous character:—

"Here, in New-York, within a few days, a case has occurred, which ended as it ought to end; and which, whilst it throws ridicule on the practice generally, shows with what impunity the laws may be violated. Two lads of obscure professions, and in low life, thought they were bound in *honour* to appease their wounded feelings, (wounded in reference to some dispute as paltry as themselves), by a resort to pistols. They borrowed these from somebody, and *footed* it a mile or two beyond the city, and fired at each other. Fortunately, the consequence was merely the loss of *an ear* to one of the combatants. If the whole squad were now to be cropped and birched, they would be treated according to their stations and their conduct. When every whipper-snapper in the community can reach the *honourable* eminence of a duelist, surely, men of sense, character and standing, ought to hold the usage in utter scorn."

And yet, a few days after thus expressing himself on the folly and madness of this practice, he himself wilfully provoked a challenge, under circumstances which admitted of an amicable arrangement, even according to the canons of the absurd code of modern honour.—*Com. Adv.*

Another Duel.—We grieve to learn, says the National Intelligener, that Henry W. Conway, the universally esteemed delegate in Congress from the territory of Arkansaas, has fallen in a duel with a gentleman of that territory, the result of a quarrel which grew out of the discussions which attended the recent election for delegate.

Medical Degrees.—In the law lately adopted by the legislature, (among the other revised laws), respecting the practice of physic, some new clauses have been introduced. Among those, is one making the *degrees* of M. D. granted by the regents of the university, a *licence* to practice medicine and surgery in this state; and declaring that *such a degree, from any college, is not a licence.* There is also another provision, restricting colleges from establishing medical faculties in places other than where the college is situated.—*Alb. Dai. Adv.*

The venerable Dr. Holyoke, of Salem, Mass. attended divine service on Thursday the 29th ult. and passed, in the enjoyment of all his faculties, his *one hundredth* thanksgiving-day.

A merchant of Montreal writes, under date of 1st inst. to his friend in the Upper Province, as follows:—"I would advise caution in your purchases of wheat, as preparations are making for importing large quantities from Europe; it having been well ascertained that it can be delivered in Quebec for 4s. 3d. currency."

A child was left tied to a chair, in a house near Easton, Md. while its mother went for a bucket of water. During her absence, a hog entered the room, upset the chair, and threw the child into the fire, where it was so shockingly burnt, that it survived only a few hours.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, on his way to take his seat in the Senate of the United States, is detained in New York, in consequence of a severe attack of the rheumatism.

Elias Boudinot, of the Cherokee nation, is about to publish a weekly newspaper for the benefit of the Cherokees. It is to be entitled *The Cherokee Phœnix*, and to be printed partly in English, and in part with the lately invented Cherokee characters.—*Nat. Gaz.*

A monument to the memory of the late Major John Paulding, one of the captors of Major Andre, was lately erected near Peekskill, N. Y. The widow of the deceased, and his co-patriot Capt. Isaac Van Wert, were present at the interesting ceremony.

Onions.—735,994 bunches of onions have been shipped from Bristol, R. I. the present year, all raised in that town.

Cheap Testaments.—The British and Foreign Bible Society, with a view to favour Sabbath schools in Great-Britain, has resolved to supply them with testaments in sheep, at 16 2-3 cents. The price at the depository of the American S. S. Union, is but 15 cents; and half bound, 12 1-2 cents.

DEATHS.

In this village, on the 20th ult. Mr. *M'Goff*, aged 40.

On the 2d inst. Mr. *John Carter*, aged 30.—An infant child of Mr. Shaw.

On the 4th inst. Mr. *Oliver J. Sheldon*, aged 45. Mr. *Timothy Conklin*, aged 78. Miss *Grace Crocker*, daughter of Mr. James Crocker, aged 20. *Milton*, youngest child of Mr. Benjamin Anderson, aged 8 months. An infant child of Mr. A. Hutchinson.

On the 5th inst. an infant child of Mr. Cooley.

On the 6th inst. Mr. *Aaron Egleston*, aged 62.

On the 9th, Miss *Sophia Jackson*, aged 17.

Oswego County Bible Society.

The second anniversary of this society will be held at the presbyterian church, in New-Haven, on Tuesday the 9th of January next.—Public worship to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. The *Directors* are notified, that there will be a meeting of the Board at the east place of worship in Mexico, on Wednesday the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Board.

Mexico, Dec. 6, 1827.

PROMPT PAY.

Wines, Teas, Sugars, Liquors, Fish,

And a general variety of Articles in the *GROCERY LINE,*

THE Subscribers are now receiving from *New-York* and *Albany*, and offer them to *Merchants* in the country, to *Tavern-Keepers*, and to *any* who may favor them with their custom, at either wholesale or retail, as *cheap* of the *quality* as can be bought, for *prompt pay.*

T. B. Segur & Co.

Corner of Genesee & Bleecker Sts.

N. B.—For sale as above, LAMP OIL, of *superior quality.*

☞ PRODUCE received in payment, at fair prices, for any of the above articles.

Utica, Dec. 11, 1827. 50tf

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

No. 60, *Genesee-street,*

HAS recently received an extensive addition to his supply of *BOOKS & STATIONARY;* embracing all the new works of merit, together with the new editions of standard works. Library companies will be able from his stock to select large additions to their present catalogues, and to purchase them on very reasonable terms. Merchants will find School Books, Paper, &c. very low, and good assortments. His supply of Blank Books is large, embracing a great variety of patterns and qualities of paper, from the poorest to the best made in our country.

W. W. is Agent for the NORTH-AMERICAN, AMERICAN QUARTERLY, & WESTERN MONTHLY REVIEWS: AMERICAN JOURNAL of the Medical Sciences: MUSEUM of Foreign Literature and Science: and RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, or Spirit of the Foreign Theological Journals and Reviews: Also, LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, published in London, semi-monthly, and received regularly by the Liverpool packets.

Utica, Dec. 3, 1827. 49w3

"WHITE FRONT,"

"GREEN DOOR & BRASS KNOCKER,"

No. 62, *Genesee-Street,*

Shearman & Thomson,

ARE receiving, the present week, heavy India Satins, Satin Levantines, a variety of Cloak Satins, Italian & Taffeta Lustrings, Gros de Naples—White, black, scarlet, drab & green Merino and Cashmere Shawls—Bobinet Veils, White & black Leghorn Hats, 500 pieces fashionable Plaid Hat Ribbons. In short, we have every thing desirable and fashionable in the Dry Goods Line, which were purchased as usual cheap, and shall be sold cheap.

N. B.—3000 yds. Ingrain & Venetian *CARPETING*, comprising the greatest assortment north of New-York.

Nov. 26, 1827. 48

N. E. HALL—Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utica and its vicinity, that he will continue at his office, at Dr. BURGE's dwelling, opposite the Utica Bank, Whitesboro'-street, during the winter, where he will be happy to serve them in every branch of his profession.

He tenders his thanks to his former patrons, and requests those who have had artificial teeth of him, which need repairing, to call, and they will be attended to gratuitously.

Nov. 26, 1827. 48

NEW GOODS,

At the NEW BRICK STORE, corner of Genesee and Fayette streets.

THE Subscribers having formed a connexion in business, under the firm of

Root & Wightman,

now offer to the citizens of Utica, and its vicinity, a complete assortment of *STAPLE* and *FANCY* DRY GOODS, recently purchased in New-York; which they will sell at a small advance for cash, at wholesale or retail. Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

JOEL ROOT.
JOHN WIGHTMAN.

Also, One case Scovell's best Gilt Buttons.
500 doz. extra S. SS. S.fine & common Ivory Combs, low for cash.
300 elegant Furniture Clocks, mahog'y cases.

October 9, 1827. 41

Parmele & Brayton,

No. 106, *Genesee-Street,*

HAVE constantly for sale, *Wholesale* and *Retail*, a splendid Assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS. *Utica, Oct.* 23, 1827.

Holt's Wire Thread.

PARMELE & BRAYTON, No. 106, have just received on consignment, a few cases Holt's WIRE THREAD, of a superior quality, put up in boxes, which they will sell at the New-York prices. *Oct.* 23, 1827.

Imitation Shell Combs,

A SUPERIOR article, for sale by PARMELE & BRAYTON, 106, Genesee-street.

N. B.—Cash paid for Ox Horns.

Oct. 23, 1827. 43

Poetry and Music.

"KINDLED ONLY AT THE SKIES."

THE IMAGE IN LAVA.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

The impression of a woman's form, with an infant clasped to the bosom—found at the first uncovering of Pompeii.

Thou thing of years departed!
What ages have gone by,
Since here the mournful seal was set
By love and agony!

Temple and tower have mouldered,
Empires from earth have pass'd—
And woman's heart hath left a trace
Those glories to outlast!

And childhood's fragile image
Thus fearfully enshrin'd,
Survives the proud memorials rear'd
By conquerors of mankind!

Babe! wert thou calmly slumbering
Upon thy mother's breast,
When suddenly the fiery tomb
Shut round each gentle guest?

A strange dark fate o'ertook you,
Fair babe and loving heart!
One moment of a thousand pangs—
Yet better than to part!

Haply of that fond bosom,
On ashes here impress'd,
Thou wert the only treasure, child,
Whereon a hope might rest.

Perchance all vainly lavish'd,
Its other love had been;
And where it trusted, nought remain'd
But thorns whereon to lean!

Far better, then, to perish,
Thy form within its clasp,
Than live and lose thee, precious one,
From that impassion'd grasp!

Oh! I could pass all relics,
Left by the pomp of old,
To gaze on this rude monument,
Cast in affection's mould!

Love! human love! what art thou?
Thy print upon the dust
Outlives the cities of renown,
Wherein the mighty trust!

Immortal—oh! immortal
Thou art, whose earthly glow
Hath given these ashes holiness—
It must, it *must* be so!

New Anthems.—Several single anthems are advertised in the papers, some of which are of *Boston* origin. Boston, we believe, has not been distinguished for scientific composers; but a single specimen has been sent us, which, if original, is certainly an exception to this remark.—We allude to an "Anthem for Thanksgiving, published by Richardson & Lord, Boston, 1827;" which appears without the name of the composer, or the date of the composition. It bears some features of the old style, and yet exhibits some traces of a modern hand. Repetitions, fragments of fugue, frequent modulations to the supertonic, and the polyodic style of the melody, would lead us to date it back from fifty to a hundred years ago. Yet the studied simplicity, chasteness, rhetorical arrangement and expression, which distinguish it, lead us to conclude with certainty, that it has at least passed thro' the hands of a modern master. For our own taste there is too much repetition; but on the whole, the anthem possesses considerable merit; and no doubt it will be well received. The words which form the basis of the composition are a selection from Psalms: "O give thanks unto the Lord," &c.

Concert.—A concert of sacred music, chiefly of the oratorial style, was given in Springfield, Mass. on the 27th ult. by the Springfield Handel and Haydn Society. The selection was miscellaneous, embracing great varieties of manner in the composition and expression. Springfield has long been distinguished for its excellent music.

The following extract of a letter to the Editor was not intended for publication; but we see no sufficient reason for withholding it from our readers; especially as the state of things described, is not peculiar to any one section of our country:—

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—Knowing the interest you take in the improvement of church music, I avail myself of this opportunity to address a few lines to you upon this subject. We have in this village a very interesting school; and our singing on the Sabbath, is generally very acceptable to those whose taste has been in some measure refined. Our choir is not large, but very punctual. Some of our singers have first-rate voices, and manifest an increasing desire to perform with taste and expression. Our schools are well attended, and a good number of the singers are professors of religion, who I hope feel the importance of singing with the spirit as well as with the understanding. We close our schools with prayer, and I often feel a deep anxiety for those who are out of the ark of safety, that they may be brought to repentance, and constrained to praise the Lord with their hearts, as well as their voices. Some of the pious in this part of the country are waking up to the subject; others are cold and indifferent. Some raise objections by saying, "We have paid our money and received nothing;" or, "Our singing is worse than it was before we had a school." In some places these objections are really well-founded. There are teachers who make high pretensions, and who are wiser in their own conceits than seven men who can render a reason. Such men have been employed, because they would sing for a small compensation. They have done much injury to the cause. Through their unskilful management, they have, to a great extent, prejudiced the minds of people against further attempts towards improvement.

Your's, &c. D.

Miscellaneous.

From the New-York D. Advertiser.

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN PLANTS.

A system has been adopted by the President of the United States, which we think cannot fail to be approved by every one, and which, if carried into operation in the spirit by which it has been conceived, must produce effects of the utmost importance to the agriculture of this country. He has directed a circular to be drawn up, addressed to some of our consuls in foreign parts, requesting them to procure "all such trees and plants from other countries, not heretofore known in the United States, as may give promise under proper cultivation of flourishing and becoming useful, as well as superior varieties of such as are already cultivated here." "Forest trees for timber, all sorts of grain, fruit trees, vegetables for the table, esculent roots, and in short, plants of whatever nature, whether useful as food for man or the domestic animals, or for purposes connected with manufactures or any of the useful arts," are particularised as being included. At the foot of each letter is to be added a specification of such useful plants as are supposed to exist in the neighborhood of the places where the consuls reside, in order to serve in some measure as a guide; but not to restrict them to those of any particular description.

A list of questions is also drawn up, to direct their attention to the nature and uses of the plants; the climate, soil and culture most congenial to each; the methods of preparation practised on such as are used for food, manufacture, the arts, &c.; the manner of propagation; the position of the country in which they are found; and the existence of any agricultural dissertation upon them.

Accompanying the circular is a set of directions for gathering the seeds, cutting the shoots, and taking up plants to send to the United States; together with remarks on the best modes of preparing and putting them up for transportation, and the precautions to be taken for preserving them; and the consuls are informed, that they can be transmitted to the care of the custom-house officers, by any vessel of the United States, (to whose commanders the Secretary of the Navy has addressed a circular on the subject.) It is presumed also, that the masters of our merchant vessels will be ready to afford any assistance in their power, to promote an object of such general interest and importance, from their well known public spirit.

The repeated instances of a disposition to promote the good of our country in this manner, which have fallen under our own observation, induce us to hope from them great accessions to our list of valuable plants of different descriptions. The intelligence, zeal and patriotism already shown by some of our naval officers, as well as by some of our merchants, ship-masters, supercargoes, and even ordinary seamen, in their exertions to import the curiosities and valuable products of foreign soils, when acting without concert, and directed only by their own judgment and feelings, give room to expect great and extensive results, when the attention of them all and that of the public shall have been excited on the subject, and each shall be made acquainted with the particulars on which the scientific desire to be informed, and furnished with instructions necessary to accomplish their wishes in a simple and easy manner. The most valuable collection of foreign curiosities in the United States was made by the contributions of the ship-masters, supercargoes, &c. of the town of Salem; and all the cabinets, museums and botanic gardens in the country, are deeply indebted to our enterprising and intelligent navigators. Several of our naval officers have lately returned from their cruizes, with valuable additions to public institutions of these descriptions; and we hope soon to see verified a modest remark lately made by one of them on his return from South-America, of the following import:—"If we were only informed of what plants, minerals and other objects in the natural world might be of value, we should all take pleasure in adding our share to the gratification of the curious and the resources of agriculture."

IMPORTANT ADVICE TO CLERGYMEN.

An extract from Baxter.

"Take heed to yourselves," that your graces be maintained in life and in action.

For this end, preach to YOURSELVES the sermons you study, before you preach them to others. If you were to do this for your own sakes, it would be no lost labour. But I principally recommend it on the public account, and for the sake of the church. When your minds are in an holy frame, your people are likely to partake of it. Your prayers and praises and doctrine will be sweet and heavenly to them. They are likely to feel it when you have been much with God. That which is on your hearts most, will be most on their ears. I confess, I must speak it by lamentable experience, that I publish to my flock the distempers of my soul. When I let my heart grow cold, my preaching is cold, and when it is confused, my preaching is confused also. And I have often observed it in the best of my hearers, that when I have grown cold in preaching, they have grown cold accordingly. The next prayers I have heard from them, have been too much like my sermons. You cannot decline and neglect your duty, but others will be losers by it as well as yourselves. If we let our love decrease, and if we abate our holy care and watchfulness, it will soon appear in our doctrine. If the matter shew it not, the manner will; and our hearers are likely to fare the worse for it. Whereas, if we could abound in faith and love and zeal, how would they overflow to the refreshing of our congregation! Watch, therefore, brethren, over your own hearts. Keep out lusts, and worldly inclinations; and keep up the life of faith and love. Be much at home, and be much with God. If it be not your daily serious business to study your own hearts, to subdue corruptions, and to "walk with God," all will go amiss with you, and you will starve your own audience. Or if you have an affected fervency, you cannot expect any great blessing to attend it. Above all, be much in secret prayer and meditation. There you must fetch the heavenly fire that must kindle your sacrifices."

IF JESUS IS GOD, THEN HE MAY HELP YOU.

This language was used by the Persian Prince, Abbas Mirza, when he besieged the city of Schuschi. The Lord Jesus glorified himself as God, upon this occasion, in a most peculiar manner. In Schuschi, the christian missionaries had been labouring for Christ with considerable success, and at this period resided there. The fort contained but one regiment of Russian soldiers, and two thirds of the inhabitants were Tartars, and hostile to the Christians.

The Crown Prince, Abbas Mirza, besieged this fort, with a force of 40,000 men, who kept up a constant fire and throwing of bombs. The christian inhabitants, however, did not leave their churches, but continued in them, day and night, supplicating the Lord for help and preservation. After a siege of seven weeks, the Persians resolved to take the city by storm, and the day previous to the contemplated attack, it was ordered that some one should call during the day, to the Christians in the city, "If Jesus is God, then he may help you." Much alarmed, all the Christians joined most earnestly in calling upon their Lord and God, and then calmly awaited an attack. But lo! the morning dawned, and not a Persian was to be seen. Abbas Mirza obtained information that the Russians had defeated two corps of his army. With the hope of rescuing them from the power of the Russians, he suddenly withdrew his forces from Schuschi, and thus proved that Jesus is God, and will help them that trust in him.

The above has come to us through such a source, that no doubt can be entertained of its authenticity.—*Evan. Luth. Intell.*

LAST HOURS OF DR. WATTS.

Little more than half an hour before Dr. Watts expired, he was visited by his dear friend, Mr. Whitefield. The latter asking him, "How he found himself?" The dying doctor answered, "Here I am, one of Christ's waiting servants." Soon after, a medicine was brought in; and Mr. Whitefield assisted in raising him up in the bed, that he might with more convenience take the draught. On the Doctor's apologising for the trouble he gave Mr. Whitefield, the latter replied with his usual amiable politeness, "Surely, my dear brother, I am not too good to wait on a waiting servant of Christ!" Soon after Mr. Whitefield took his leave; and often regretted since, that he had not prolonged his visit, which he would certainly have done, could he have foreseen that his friend was but within half an hour's distance of the kingdom of glory.

Dr. Jennings has preserved a few of Dr. Watts' dying sayings. 'Tis to be wished that he had recorded more of them. "I bless God," said the ripening saint, "I can lie down with comfort at night, unsolicitous whether I awake in this world or another!" His faith in the promises was unshaken: "I believe them enough to venture an *eternity* on them!" Once to a religious friend he expressed himself thus: "I remember an aged minister used to say, that the most learned and knowing Christians, when they come to die, have only the same plain promises for their support, as the common and unlearned. And so," continued the Doctor, "I find it. 'Tis the *plain promises* of the gospel that are my support; and I bless God they *are* plain promises, which do not require much labour & pains to understand; for I can do nothing now, but look into my bible, for some promise to support me, and live upon *that*." On feeling any temptations to complain, he would remark, "The business of a Christian is to *bear* the will of God, as well as to do it. If I were in health, I could only be doing *that*; and that I may do now. The best thing in obedience is, a regard to the *will* of God; and the way to that, is to get our inclinations and aversions as much mortified as we can."—*Gospel Mag. for Jan.* 1776.

MAN'S DEPENDENCE.

A great man, however high his office and talents, is dependent on little things. *Jonah was exceeding glad of his gourd.* However splendid and towering, man is *crushed beneath the moth*, if God does not uphold him. However he may be disposed to admire himself, and to speak *great swelling words of vanity*, facts will show that he is a poor dependent creature, who cannot live a moment without God. If the Holy Spirit opens his eyes, he will perceive that he cannot stand alone; but can only support himself, and climb, like the ivy, by clasping one stronger than himself.—*Cecil.*

GRATITUDE AND PATRIOTISM.

A very poor and aged man, busied in planting and grafting an apple-tree, was rudely interrupted by this interrogation: "Why do you plant trees, who cannot hope to eat the fruit of them?" He raised himself up, and leaning upon his spade, replied, "Some one planted trees for me before I was born, and I have eaten the fruit. I now plant for others, that the memorial of my gratitude may exist when I am dead and gone."

THE PUNCTUAL HEARER.

We heard the following anecdote related by the Rev. Dr. Mason, a few years ago, to his congregation, and would recommend our young readers carefully to avoid exposing themselves to this reproof.

A woman who always used to attend public worship with great punctuality, and though residing at a distance, took care to be always in time, was asked, how it was she could always come so early. She answered very wisely, "That it was part of her religion, not to disturb the religion of others."

New Goods again.

Z. H. COOPER & Co. have this morning received from New-York, a large and splendid assortment of

Fashionable Goods,

which they respectfully invite the public to examine.

Utica, June 18, 1827. 25tf

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

M. HITCHCOCK, has constantly on hand, a large assortment of Drugs and Medicine, Dye Wood and Dye Stuff, Paints and Oil, Liquors and Groceries; Wholesale and Retail.

February 3, 1827. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

No. 36, *Genesee-St.*

THE subscriber is now receiving a general assortment of Dry Goods suitable for the season; also 50 crates Crockery and Glass Ware with a few chests Tea, and a few barrels Brown Sugar, Molasses, &c. &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms at wholesale or retail. A small share of public patronage will be thankfully received.

OREN CLARK.

Utica, 13th September, 1828. 79tf

WINES & TEAS.

2 CASKS superior Port Wine,
1 " Old Madeira, do
1 " Sicily do
1 case Champaign, do
20 boxes Claret do

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Black TEA, DRUGS & MEDICINE, Dye Woods, and Dyestuff, together with a general supply of GROCERIES. A. HITCHCOCK.

Utica, June 23. 83 Genesee Street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP,

A Valuable FARM.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a FARM, situate in the town of German-Flatts, county of Herkimer, and state of New-York, about 16 miles from Utica, 6 1-2 from the village of Herkimer, and 4 miles south of the Erie canal, containing 225 acres of Land, of the best quality, 190 of which is cleared, and under an excellent state of improvement and fence; between 3 and 400 rods of the fence being stone. There is upon the premises, a first-rate *Dwelling-House*, two *large Barns*, with extensive sheds for sheep and cattle, a carriage and waggon-house, and other necessary out-buildings. The above buildings were erected by the Subscriber some years since in the best manner, at the cost of $2500. There is a small orchard upon the premises, a good well of water, and several never-failing & very convenient springs. It is situate in a populous and good neighbourhood, near the Mohawk river and the Erie canal. By the latter, wheat, rye, corn, barley, &c. is taken to Albany, in boats, for 6 1-4 cents per bushel freight, which brings the farm very near the best market. Possession would be given on the 15th of April next; and the stock that will then be upon it, consisting of 300 merino and other sheep, cows, and other stock, may if desired, be purchased with it.

The owner being unable to occupy the farm, is induced to offer it for sale at the very low price of *nineteen dollars* per acre, including buildings; one third cash, the remainder in one to six years. If not sold by the 1st February next, it will be rented for one or more years from the 15th of April next, to a good tenant, at the rent of $300 per year. Enterprising and industrious farmers are assured that this is an object worthy their attention. For further particulars inquire personally or by letter of *A. Beckwith*, Esq. Herkimer village, *Robert Anderson*, Hartford, Conn. or to the Subscriber.

S. BREWSTER.

Herkimer, Sept. 10, 1827. 37tf

SALT RHEUM.

THIS inveterate disease, which has so long baffled the art of the most experienced physicians, has at length found a remedy in *La Grange's Genuine Ointment.* Few cutaneous diseases are met with more reluctance by the physician, and none in which he is so universally unsuccessful. This ointment has stood the test of experience, and justly gained an unparalleled celebrity. It immediately removes the scabs, gives a healthy action to the vessels of the skin, with its original colour and smoothness. The proprietor has in his possession, numerous recommendations from those who have been relieved by its superior efficacy, but chooses that a fair trial shall be its commentator. It has in three or four weeks cured cases of fifteen or twenty years standing, that had resisted the power of every other remedy that could be devised. It not only at once gives relief in salt rheum, but cures tinea capitas, leprosy, and all scabby eruptions peculiar to unhealthy children. There is nothing of a mercurial nature contained in it; and it may be used on infants or others under any circumstances whatever.

The above ointment is for sale by WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Utica. 44

BY order of James Dean, Esq. one of the judges of Oneida common pleas, counsellor at law, &c. notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Munson Wheeler*, of Utica, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office in Utica, in the town of Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the 16th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 23d November, 1827.

48w10 MUNSON WHEELER.

BY virtue of a writ of *fi. fa.* issued out of the supreme court, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of *John Farnum*, I have seized and taken all those several pieces, parcels or lots of ground, situate in Utica, and known on a map of the new location of block No. 25, and lots No. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, adjoining thereunto, (in the Post purchase), situate in the village of Utica, made for Morris S. Miller, by C. C. Brodhead, Esq. as lots number four, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two; each of the said lots hereby intended to be sold being thirty feet front and rear, and one hundred feet deep, and are together bounded northerly by Bleecker street and lot No. three of the same block, easterly by lots No. one, two, and three of the same block and by John street, southerly by lots number five and eighteen of the same block, and westerly by Burnet street; and all the right, title, interest and claim of said Farnum to the said premises, I shall expose to sale, as the law directs, on the 8th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of William P. Ballou, in Utica.

For D. PIERSON, *Sheriff*,
A. HUBBELL, *Deputy*.

Dated Utica, Nov. 26, 1827.

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five percent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more, giving the persons so depositing, liberty to draw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed. WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, April 11, 1826 9tf3

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific,

FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following

CERTIFICATE:—

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify, that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles completely restored me to health; and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

May 10, 1827. (Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught, that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease, and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state; and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life, ought to be carefully attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the nerves, after the manner of an anodyne. Consequently the obstructions of the chest and the lungs, which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease, in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor in red ink.

It is offered for sale, by WARNER & HARVEY, (only), Genesee-st. *Utica.*

November 20, 1827. 47

Dr. Chambers' Remedy for Intemperance.

THE Subscriber, on the decease of the late Dr. Wm. Chambers, took into his possession the personal estate of the deceased, and found prepared a large quantity of "*Dr. Chambers' Remedy for Intemperance.*" He hereby informs the public, that he has disposed of all the medicine so found to Dr. James H. Hart and Mr. Andrew M. Fanning, of this city.

In making this disposition, the subscriber has been actuated by a due regard to the interest of the heirs of the intestate, as well as from a wish to give the most extensive use to the virtues of the discovery, whatever they may be; and he can further add with confidence, that the gentlemen who will hereafter be the venders of the Remedy for Intemperance, as prepared by the inventor, have been intimately connected with Dr. Chambers in his life time; have been his agents in compounding the medicine, and are acquainted with its composition.

SYLVANUS MILLER,
Public Administrator, &c

The above Medicine will hereafter be prepared and sold only by the Subscribers, who alone are in possession of the original recipe of the inventor, at the office of the late Dr. C. in the basement story of Rutgers Medical College, in Duane st. east side of Broadway, and at the medicinal store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chambers street, three doors from Washington Hall, New-York.

The astonishing success which this remedy has obtained in restoring habitual inebriates to sobriety, has established its virtues beyond all contradiction, and supersedes the necessity of any further comment.

The remedy is as innocent as it is effectual; so much so that it is often given to children in febrile complaints, and frequently used as a family medicine for dispepsia, &c. All that is required, to ensure its specific effect, is to abide strictly by the directions. It is put up in packages sufficient for one individual cure, accompanied with ample directions for its use, signed in the hand-writing of the subscribers, without which none are genuine. We are induced to adopt this measure, as in consequence of the great celebrity which Dr. Chambers' medicine has obtained, there have been, and doubtless will be, many spurious imitations. On enclosing to us the usual price, $5, postage paid, the medicine can be sent by mail. To those who are unable to pay, on *personal application* of the individual at our office, the medicine will be administered gratis. JAMES H. HART, M. D.
A. M. FANNING,
Successors to Dr. Chambers.

☞ The above celebrated Medicine is for sale at the Bookstore of HASTINGS & TRACY, and by WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, *Utica.* *August* 28, 1827.

TERMS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE WESTERN RECORDER.

I. The WESTERN RECORDER will be issued on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to Subscribers will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first three months.

III. To persons becoming responsible for ten copies or more, a reasonable discount will be allowed.

IV. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.